Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Under Two Flags.

AMERICAN THEATHE—2-8:15—East Lynne.

BLIOU THEATRE—8:20—The Climbers.

BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast.

CASINO—5:20—Miss Simplicity.

CRITERION THEATRE—8-D0—Notre Dame.

DDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—World in Wax.

BMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—The Twin Sister.

FOURTEENTH ST. THEATRE—5-Foxy Grandpa.

CARDEN THEATRE—8:31—A Message from Mars.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8-15—A Message from Mars.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Dolly Varden.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—Benefit for Reimann.

KEITH'S—10 to 10:20—Continuous Performance.

KNICKEBBOCKER THEATRE—8:21—The Toreador.

LYCEUM THEATRE—8:30—The Girl and the Judge.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—On the Quiet.

MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:20—Her Lord and Master.

METEPOPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—1:45—Slegfried.—8—

Le Cid.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2-18—The Christian.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2-8-The Christian, NEW SAVOY THEATRE—8:30-The Way of the World. NEW-YORK THEATRE—8:15-Hall of Fame-Winter Gardon—Floredora.

PASTOR S—Continuous Performance
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—1:30 to 10:30—Mistakes
Will Happen and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—1:30 to 10:30— Your Wife and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET-1:30 to 10:30—
A Midushit Bell and Varieties.
THEATER REPUBLIC—S:16—As You Like It.
VICTORIA—S:15—Minstre's.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—S:20—A Gentleman of France.

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New Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS Senate: Mr Frve explained the Provisions of his Shipping Subsidy bill.

House: The bill to classify the rural free delivery service was considered; the minority fillbustered against adopting the conference report on the Philippine Tariff bill.

FOREIGN.-Lord Kitchener sends fuller details of the recent disaster to the British convoy near Kierksdorp, when 635 officers and men were killed, wounded or captured by the Boers; it is reported in London that Australian officers and men who made reprisals on Boers in South Africa were tried by court-martial and some of them were sentenced to be shot; an official paper them were sentenced to be shot; an official paper regarding the remounts in South Africa issued by the British War Office spoke in high praise of the mules obtained in America. — The British Government has pledged itself not to adopt preferential sugar duties in favor of the colonies until the new agreement is signed by the government concerned. — In the Reichstag Count was Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, made statements regarding Germany's interests in the Far East and the visit of Prince Henry to the United States. — The Viceroy of India sends word that the rainfall in the Peninsula has been too light to be of benefit. — Canadian banks will establish branches in the West Indies in an effort to get the trade of the islands. — Fighting is reported close to Bogota, the capital of Colombia. — The rebel steamer Bolivar bombarded the Venezuelan seaport Guira in order to protect the landing of insurgences in the State surgents; fresh fighting is reported in the State of Caraboba, Venezuela. —— Ladrones in large numbers have sought refuge in the island of Leyte, Philippine Islands.

Leyte, Philippine Islands.

DOMESTIC.—St. Louis said welcome and fare-well to Prince Henry and Chicago received him with wildest enthusiasm and a night of festivity. — The directors of the Union Traction Company of Philadelphia agreed to accept the proposed plan of combination with the new company headed by the contractor, John M. Mack.

The United States Supreme Court sustained the Illinois law which prohibits trading in futures. — George Moss, of Rochester, died yesterday. — The next annual convocation of the University of the State of New-York will be held on June 30 and July 1. — Reports from Albany and other sections of this State tell of serious damage caused by the floods; the waters, however, are receding. — The floods in Pennsylvania are receding.

CITY.—Stocks were less active, but continued firm. —— Commissioner Lindenthal made public a \$14,500,000 plan for relieving the crush on the bridge: it was criticised and laughed at —— It was decided to put Captain Halpin on arial for not suppressing the policy slip printing plant. —— A man who was rearrested for hanging up a banner objectionable to Croker was discharged by Justice Gaynor; the latter intimated that Magistrate Brann and the police had been oppressive. —— A letter was received from Sir Thomas Lipton, who agreed to let Shamrock II appear in races with the Columbia. From Sir Thomas Lipton, who agreed to let Shamrock II appear in races with the Columbia the coming season. — Maurice F. Holahan resigned the Tammany leadership of the XXIVth Assembly District, and Senator Victor J. Dowling was chosen to succeed him. — Charles Broadway Rouse, the well known merchant, died at his home. —— Corporation Counsel Rives Seciolad. died at his home. — Corporation Counsel Rives decided that the city must carry out all its contracts with the Tammany architect firm of Horgan & Siattery. — The water in Paterson receded so that the danger was practically over; there were many thrilling rescues from flooded houses; ten thousand persons were thrown out of work. — Mails from all parts thrown out of work. — Mails from all parts of the country were much delayed. — Guests at the Hotel Marlborough were frightened almost into a panic by a fire scare at a time when the hotel was in semi-darkness; several women fainted in the office; it was denied that

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Party cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 33; average, 38.

there was a fire.

NO PRESENT RELIEF.

Nothing in the campaign to withhold from Cuba a chance of prosperity has been more discreditable to the beet sugar leaders than the haste with which they have snatched at the prospective international sugar agreement and begun to shrick that there is no longer any reason to help Cuba, because European bounties on beet sugar are to be abolished. It is unnecessary to comment on the taste and humanity of one who, while benevolently pretending to consider the pleas of a distressed neighbor and dependent, sees a stranger coming along the road and selfishly walks off, telling the afflicted that the duty of relieving him will probably be assumed by the newcomer. No new revelation of selfishness on the part of oppopents of relief for Cuba would cause any surprise. What we are rather concerned about is to inquire what Cuba has to hope for from the stranger in case the United States makes the sugar agreement a pretext for coldblooded de-

In the first place, assuming that the treaty abolishing bounties will be adopted, the new system will not go into operation until September 1, 1903. Meanwhile, for a period of a year and a half, we are to meet Cuba's requests for a chance to sell sugar at a living rate with the hospitable assurance: "Keep up your cour-"age. If you don't starve to death meanwhile. "after September 1, 1903, you can sell your "sugar to the English on equal terms with the et sugar men who now are fed on bounties." What Cuba wants is relief now, not eighteen months hence, and it is the most cruel mockery to pretend that any such agreement as that proposed at Brussels meets the present requirements of Cuba or affords an adequate substitute for that aid from this country which the great majority of the American people are determined the island shall have. Moreover, there is no assurance, even if the sugar bounties ceased at once instead of eighteen months hence, that the price of sugar would rise immediately to a living rate for the West Indian planters, Much depends on the amount of sugar on the market. If the German factories pile up a large surplus stock it may be a long while after September, 1903, before the rate rises to any great extent. The European manufacturers, having been strongly intrenched by bountles, being possessed of the market and having vast resources

behind them, could afford to run without a profit much longer than the impoverished Cubans could maintain the competition. Beet sugar and cane sugar would not even now meet on equal terms if bounties were removed, because cane sugar's hold in Europe is weak, while that of beet sugar is strong. If a year and a half is going to elapse before the chance for competition begins the Cuban will be in a pitiable plight indeed, for his industry will be utterly prostrated by the period of starvation, and he will have no resources with which to take advantage of the European opportunity opened to him.

The American conscience will not be satisfied

to leave Cuba to the tender mercies of any such relief as may perhaps come in a year and a half if, as seems probable, the sugar bountles are abolished at that time. The responsibility for Cuba rests on the United States right now, and it cannot escape by pleading that somebody else is going to do something by and by. If the crictics.

CTOR'S 125TH STREET-1:30 to 10:30-Lend Me price of sugar goes up in the future through abolition of bounties our beet sugar men will benefit as much as the Cubans. If it goes back, as Mr. Oxnard is reported to predict, to the 1899 level, it will be where, according to Mr. Oxnard's famous circular, beet sugar can be manufactured at a handsome profit even with free trade. The Cubans do not make sugar enough to supply this country or diminish the market for our beet sugar. This is admitted by the beet sugar men, but they pretend to fear that even a modest concession of a living to Cuba would stimulate production and overwhelm them. Yet they have taken with perfect complacency a reduction of 25 per cent on Philippine sugar, nearly two hundred thousand tons of which was exported in 1898, or about twothirds as much as Cuba produced in that year. With peace and a tariff concession the Philippines may become as dangerous to the beet sugar manufacturers as Cuba. But they do not seem to regard them as dangerous at all. Even at the height of its greatest prosperity under reciprocity with the United States Cuba did not raise enough sugar to shut out the German product, and there is no reason to fear that there will not be room here for all the beet and cane sugar we can raise and all that Cuba can send us for many years to come.

PATERSON'S HARD FATE.

A few weeks ago the news that Paterson had been ravaged by fire called out prompt and hearty offers of assistance from other New-Jersey cities and from New-York and Philadelphia; but the Mayor, speaking for his courageous, resolute and independent fellow citizens, announced that they were able to meet the requirements of the case themselves. The result showed that he understood the situation and had not exaggerated the recuperative energies on which he relied. But the circumstances at that time were fortunate in various respects. The chief losers were in general persons of considerable means and pretty well insured, while scarcely anybody was thrown out of work, because the manufacturing establishments of the city were not in the path of the flames. The substantial people of Paterson then gave a striking exhibition of pluck, which was all the more creditable in that it was supported by a sound estimate of their own resources.

Now, however, the conditions are different and much less favorable in some ways. The flood has not only devastated the poorer parts of the city, causing direct losses to a large number of persons who are ill prepared to bear them, but has, we judge, closed many mills for an indefinite period and subjected their employes to the distress consequent on enforced idleness. Perhaps Paterson can meet this new emergency without assistance, but there may be difficulty in supplying the immediate demands for relief. If help is required, the fact should be made known at once, in full assurance of a quick and ample response. A community which has just shown such an admirable spirit of self-reliance is entitled to ask for what it needs, and certain to get all that it would accept.

THE FLOODS.

The freshets which occur near the close of every winter are due to a thaw or a rainstorm of exceptional severity, or both. These two causes have operated with unusual effect within the last few days. The high temperatures which developed last week were maintained in a remarkable manner, and, inasmuch as the snowfall in February had been heavier than for many years past, there was an enormous amount of material for the warmth to act upon. This combination alone was sufficient to swell the streams in a startling fashion, but the trouble was aggravated by fresh and excessive precipitation. In some places the ice acted like a dam, and the accumulated water rose to almost unprecedented levels.

The consequences have been varied as well as disastrous. The lower stories of hundreds of homes have been invaded, and thousands of people subjected to great peril. At least a score of lives have probably been lost. By the submergence or washing out of tracks railway traffic has been sadly interrupted, while the prostration of telegraph wires, disappearance of bridges, delay of mails and paralysis of manufacturing industries are reported throughout a wide extent of territory. The total ruin thus wrought will cost scarcely less than \$5,000,000, and the inconvenience and suffering which have

resulted are simply incalculable. The amount of damage done in the course of a year by floods is much less than that wrought by fires, because the former come at only a limited period, while the latter occur in every month of the twelve. Fires, however, are local, while floods are general, and hence more formidable for the time being. In the presence of either scourge man is practically helpless. It would seem as if he could avoid such an experience as that of the last few days by building at higher levels or keeping away from rivers altogether. Residence on the bank of a stream, however, has many important advantages. Here one gets cheap power, water for domestic use and often an economical means of conveyance, Then, too, the course of a river offers exceptionally good grades for a railway, and the telegraph almost invariably follows the route of the latter. The attractions more than compensate for the drawbacks, therefore, and so dwellings, mills and railroads are constructed where they are liable to suffer in times like these. It is consoling to remember, though, that the greater the mischief the less chance there is of its duplication for many years.

CHILI GETTING READY.

Chill seems to be "clearing decks for action." though for precisely what action is not yet apparent. She is now pressing toward a settlement of her controversy with Argentina with unwonted energy. The British commissioner who is to serve as arbitral agent has arrived in Chili in advance of the expected time, and every possible preparation is being made by the Chilian Government to expedite his work. Some noteworthy Chilian interest in the Paraguayan revolution has also been observed. The former government of Paraguay was understood to be anti-Chilian, or, at any rate, disposed to side with Argentina, and even with Peru and Bolivia, in their controversies with Chili. The new one is understood to be decidedly pro-Chilian, a the boundary controversy between Chili and Argentina lead to forcible conflict.

We have said that the purpose of Chili's preparations is not fully apparent. Yet current indications hint at it shrewdly. "La Ley" of are greatly needed. No worthier task could

come for Chill to settle, and to settle in her own way, the long standing dispute with Peru over the fulfilment of the Treaty of Ancon. It is nineteen years since that treaty was made. It is nearly twenty-five years since Chili took military possession of the two Peruvian provinces of Tacna and Arica. It is now time, say these Chilian papers, for Chili to obtain definite ownership of that region. "La Ley" points out that Chili can force Peru into making a settlement by exacting the payment of the promised war indemnity of 1879, and frankly declares that, after nearly twenty-five years of military occupation of the provinces, the final plebiscite to determine their permanent disposition should be taken by Chili alone, without regard to the mutual supervision contemplated

It will be remembered that Chili similarly "cleared her decks" by settling all other controversies as a means of preparation for her war with Peru and Bolivia in 1878, and that she did likewise in 1898, when, under menace of war with Argentina, she concluded the famous Billinghurst-La Torre protocol with Peru. That is to say, whenever Chili has been at the point of trouble with one power, she has taken pains to make amicable terms with all others, so as not to be in danger of having a fire on both sides at once. This fact gives ominous significance to her zeal in settling the Argentine boundary dispute, and suggests that the strenuous and aggressive demands of the Chillan press concerning Tacna and Arica may truly reflect the temper of the Chilian Government.

A WEST SIDE LAMENTATION.

In the expressive slang of the period, it would seem to be up to the residents of the upper West Side to justify the obstacles which they have put in the way of cleaning their part of the city properly at a reasonable expense. Through the West End Association they procured the passage of a law forbidding the establishment of a dump on the North River between Seventysecond and One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth sts., and no pressure on the part of Colonel Waring and his successors has availed to change their determination that the Street Cleaning Department shall not be permitted to procure the facilities it requires for an efficient performance of its work in that district. They have constantly complained that the refuse from their houses was not regularly and promptly disposed of, and just now they are particularly indignant; but they show no signs of consenting to a repeal of the embarrassing prohibition which has been the chief cause of their woes for years.

Commissioner Woodbury has clearly explained the trouble as he sees it, and if his critics have a good answer ready they should make it without delay. Owing to his inability to install dumps where they are needed within the forbidden territory, his carts have to make a five mile haul, at twice the expense which would otherwise be necessary, and the city as a whole has to pay the extra cost of not offending the delicate susceptibilities of the West Side obstructionists. Dr. Woodbury is convinced that he has a plan for a dump, officially approved long ago, which would give no real annoyance to the most acute senses; but, not being allowed to build it, he is compelled to do as well as he can and endure reproaches which at present he sees no way of escaping. He frankly acknowledges that conditions in the region so affected are at least as bad as they are declared to be, but he has done what he could with the equipment at his command, which was miserably run down when he got it and cannot be brought up to a decent standard in a hurry. "I do not "know," he says, "whether the rest of the tax-"payers of New-York are willing to pay double "for cleaning the streets of the West Side. They "are doing so at the present time, and have been "doing it for seven years. The property owners "in other parts of the city have exactly the same "right as the West End Association to prevent 'the establishment of dumps, but they do not at-"tempt to exercise it. All parts of the city should 'enjoy equal privileges under the law, and if 'everybody demanded the same privileges as the 'West End Association we should have no "dumps at all and street cleaning would have to "be abandoned."

That is a plain, and, on the face of it, a con clusive, reply to the charges of neglect preferred by the West Enders, who need to make a better defence of their obstinate attitude than they have hitherto submitted. In the mean time Dr. Woodbury hopes to give the East Side of the city the benefit of the model dump which the West Side has rejected. That seems to be both fair and sagacious, inasmuch as such a test may persuade an extremely sensitive neighborhood that it has for years been fighting off not a blight but a boon.

BRIDGE TERMINAL FACILITIES.

Commissioner Lindenthal's plan for relieving congestion at the Manhattan entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge is disappointing. He has developed it after much study, and he has undertaken to kill several birds with one stone, but the result is far from satisfactory. The objections to his scheme far more than counterbalance its merits. In the first place, it contemplates an enormous expenditure of money, and it is not easy to see where this is coming from. The moving platforms which it is proposed to add to the bridge would doubtless imperil its safety at the present time by over loading. The gratuitous provision of improved but very costly terminal facilities for the Manhattan Elevated and Metropolitan Street Railway companies will not be regarded with favor by the taxpayers of either the Borough of Manhattan or Brooklyn. Already they have been subjected to altogether too much outrageous treatment at the hands of those corporations to be willing to furnish the latter with what they are abundantly able to provide for themselves. Finally, Mr. Lindenthal not only revives the old idea of an elevated road to connect the Manhattan ends of the three East River bridges, but also plans to run one through Canal-st, from river to river. The Tribune has repeatedly protested against such lines as unsightly and obstructive, and feels obliged to do so again.

One of the most interesting parts of Mr. Lindenthal's report relates to the management of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He says that if this were what it ought to be the crush at the bridge entrance could be avoided almost entirely. The only specific hint which he offers on this point relates to the ferry terminals of the Brooklyn lines. If, however, the Commissioner has a clear conviction that material reforms could be secured by the Rapid Transit company, it is proper to inquire whether he has exerted his utmost power to compel it to take

prompt action. It begins to look as if the tunnel plan of connecting the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn gives the best assurance of relief. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is satisfied that tunnels are much cheaper than bridges, and that they can be constructed more quickly. What is true for the Hudson is true for the East River. It is not unlikely that two or three tunnels could be built for the money required for a single bridge. The saving in time, in the present emergency, is even more important than considfact which would be of some importance should erations of economy. It is possible that if a tunnel were undertaken to-day it could be finished before that Williamsburg bridge is. Besides the one at the Battery, whose construction is already provided for, half a dozen others

Santiago and other representative Chillan pa- occupy the present administration of this city pers are now declaring openly that the time has than the evolution and prompt execution o practical plans for such public works.

> A wealthy woman who had been treated with marked politeness by the porter of a Pullman palace car left a bequest of nearly \$80,000 to the obsequious attendant, and the will has just been admitted to probate. Is not this a dangerous precedent? Will it not send the schedule of palace car tips soaring skyward like a Santos-Dumont airship?

When the first of the Postoffice Department's eight telephone exchanges in London begins operations it will serve 5,400 subscribers, or considerably less than the Cortlandt-st, exchange in New-York takes care of. All the modern improvements have been introduced, however, so that the metropolis of the Old World will soon enjoy as good facilities as that of the New World now does. Still, the number of patrons is much smaller, in proportion to the total population, in London than in New-York.

Judge Smith, of the Criminal Court, Chicago, denies the report published a few days ago that he had suspended sentence upon a young burglar upon condition that he would "enlist in the "navy, and be sent where the discipline of "Uncle Sam would tone down his excessive "vitality and make a useful citizen of him." It is explained, however, that it was the counsel who suggested the navy for discipline, and not the judge. Nevertheless, the impression seems to be too general that such a disposition of the case could have been made-that the navy is a place where young men are sent to be reformed. On the contrary, the navy is not a refuge for criminals of any class, and the standards of character in the navy of the United States are as high as, or higher even than, they are in many branches of civil life.

Trial juries in these days are determined to onvince our street railway companies that the wisest policy for them in the long run will be to compel their employes to do everything which they possibly can do in order to avoid accidents. A verdict of \$30,000 damages for a boy only seven years old, whose legs had been cut off by an electric car, has been awarded. The men on the front platforms must be required to keep a sharp lookout. If they do not the companies will surely suffer.

What a crowded winter of dinners and smokers and festive assemblages of all kinds this has been in New-York! Associations of alumni, of political organizations, of an almost incredible variety of fraternities and sodalitles, of men and women who meet to renew their loyalty to the various parts of the country, the great divisions like New-England and the South, and the smaller sections of States and of countles, have been exchanging greetings at table and enjoying themselves in merry evenings to an extent never before approached in the metropolis. And how busy the hotels and restaurants have been! It is a winter of such feasting as was never known before in Manhattan, a season of exceptional prosperity, luxury and enjoy-

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Metropolitan Church of Christ, of Chicago, is to erect a church with a gymnasium and a roof The pastor, the Rev. Charles R. Scoville, says: "If roof gardens are profitable for pleasure and entertainment, why not for places where during the hot weather men and women can be gathered by the hundreds to enjoy the fresh breezes of heaven while they listen to the Gospel in sermon ard in song?" There is only one roof garden church—the Church of Christ in Columbus, Ind. This house proved a great success during the hot Mr. Scoville explains that ice summer nights. cream socials and musical entertainments will be given on the roof of his church. "I will rent the roof garden to political parties for campaign purposes," he says.

A man who was bicycling in Southern France was pushing his machine up a steep hill when he overtook a peasant with a donkey cart. The patient beast was making but little progress, although it was doing its best. The benevolent cyclist, putting his left hand against the back of the cart and guiding his machine with the other hand, pushed so hard that the donkey, taking fresh courage, pulled his load successfully up to the top. When the summit was reached the peasant burst into thanks to his benefactor. 'It was good of you, indeed, mensiour!' he protested. 'I should never in the world have got up the hill with only one donkey."—(Youth's Companion.

The Interior Department has under consideration the advisability of starting a new herd of buffalo in the Yellowstone National Park by buying some and catching all the young Buffalo that can be ty-two of these animals are now located near the head of Pelican Creek. The Controller of the Treasury will pay the expense involved, especially from hotel leases, transportation and other privi

Fuddy-Did you hear the latest scandal down our way:
Duddy-No. What was it-something rich?
Fuddy-Decidedly. The cook at the Dudleys caught Mr. Dudley kissing his wife.—(Boston Transcript.

When and where will come to the front the in make public a simple, easy and satisfactory way of getting letters ready for mailing without bother and annovance of wetting stamps and stickthe twentieth century who will confer this boon or mankind and womanking both and every one of those drafts will be honored readily and gladly.

The honor of weaving the King's coronation robes and other State apparel is fully appreciated by the town of Braintree. The looms present an appearance never before witnessed in the history of local stikweaving. Orders continue to pour infor all kinds of silk and satin brocades, and there is an extraordinary demand for red velvet for the robes of peers and peeresses. Besides the material ordered for the coronation, large orders have been received for costly furniture brocades for the decoration of Buckingham Palace,—(London News.

"Down in South Carolina," says Congressman Talbert, "I once attended a colored church. preacher, one of those negroes with an ofly facand big spectacles, was talking about the prophets, He had taken an hour to discourse upon the major prophets, and then he took up the minor ones. In course of time he reached Hosea. 'My breddren,' he exclaimed, 'we come now to Hosea. Let us consider him. Where shall we put Hosea?' At that moment an old negro, who had been peace-fully slumbering in one of the back pews, woke up and looked at the pastor. 'Hosea can take my seat,' he said. 'I'm so — tired that I am going

Careless Parents.—"Why don't you make a name for yourseif." asked the serious person.
"I only wish I had had the chance," said the pale young man. "But my parents thought they knew it all, and they made up one of their own, and that's why I am compelled to struggle against fate under the handleap of 'Reginald Claude de Vere Smithers."—(Washington Star.

An English clergyman the other day preached to the prisoners of Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, in support of the Church Society for the Promotion of Kindness to Animals. He announced that "the cat was pre-eminently the friend of the poor man," and further stated that "it was specially deserving of consideration because it was weaker than man, was useful to man and could feel like man.

He-When we get better acquainted I shall call you by your first name. She-All right. And I hope our acquaintance will reach the point where my friends can call me by your last name.—(Chicago News

"Reports from foreign parliaments," says "The London Chronicle," "show that in none of them is disregard of the rulings of the Chair visited with such heavy penalties as it is in the mother of parliaments, even under the present standing orders. The only reference to an apology is con-tained in the rules governing the Hungarian Par-liament. There, at the discretion of the Speaker, the name of a disorderly member can be submitted to a committee, which, within twenty-four hours, can order either apology to the House, or that his name and offence be published in the official gazette and placarded in his constituency."

"When Deacon Brown discovered there w ballet in the show he was mad."
"You mean he pretended he was mad."
"Not a bit of it. You see, he had forgotten to bring opera glasses."—(Philadelphia Record.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, March 3 (Special).-Theodore Roose welt, jr., who has been suffering from pneumonia, is slightly worse to-night. Though his condition is not serious, his physician says the sudden change in the weather was not favorable to him, and it has become necessary to change his diet.

The Permanent Census Bureau bill, which has passed the House and Senate, was taken to the White House this afternon for the President's signature. President Roosevelt was requested to sign the bill immediately, but he informed the men who had charge of it that he was opposed to some of its provisions and could not possibly take that action until he had read it over carefully. It is not likely that the President will determine what he will do for several days. He is not opposed to the establishment of a permanent census bureau or to the classification of clerks retained in the Civil Service. But he opposes the provision for the transfer of surplus employes from the census office to other government service. In the next ten days Director Merriam may be able to make reductions or changes in the force which will so adjust things that the President may see his way clear to approve the bill. In any case it is suggested that the President will not veto the measare, and it is possible that he will decide not to sign before the expiration of the ten days' legal limit, when it would become a law without execu-

tive signature. In the last week of this month, in all probability, President Roosevelt and his invited guests will start for the Charleston Exposition. The Presiient gave assurances to-day to J. A. Smith, Mayor of Charleston; J. C. Hemphill, Editor of "The Charleston News and Courter"; C. S. Gadsden R. G. Rhett and C. W. Kollack, members of the Board of Aldermen of that city, this afternoon that he would make the trip according to previous arrangement a few days after Easter. The men, who called on the President about noon and later were his guests at luncheon, formed a special committee from the city of Charleston sent here to urge the President not to permit the Tillman incident to interfere with his plans to visit the fair. They formally renewed the request that the President visit in their State, and also had this to say, after seeing the President:

We are here to impress on the President the importance of his carrying out the determination to visit Charleston, which was necessarily postponed because of the illness of his son. Our visit is non-political. Regardless of sword presentation or anything else, we want the President as the guest of our city and State, and we want to show him our hospitality.

On the complaint of Representative Hopkins, of Illinois. President Roosevelt summoned one the executive officers of the administration to the White House this morning for an interview concerning his alleged participation in the Illinois Senatorial campaign. Soon after the interview the statement was issued that President Roosevelt expected federal appointees in Illinois to take no part in factional work in connection with the Senatorial fight, and that the election of a Senator was for the people of Illinois to decide. He expected federal appointees in that State and from that State to serve their party by doing their work in their respective offices in first class shape. By refraining from improper factional activity in connection with matters with which the federal administration had no concern they would best serve the government and aid in the upbuilding of their party.

Another case showing the attitude of the President came up at a conference with Representative Senatorial campaign. Soon after the interview the

Another case showing the attitude of the President came up at a conference with Representative Hopkins and Major Daniel Hogan, the present registrar of grain at Chicago. Major Hogan was recommended by Representative Hopkins, Governor Yates and ex-Representative Lorimer for Collector of Internal Revenue for the Southern Illinois District. His nomination was opnosed by the president of the Chicago Board of Trade. After the conference had proceeded some time Major Hogan inquired as to the President's views regarding political activity. On learning what they were Major Hogan said he would be compelled to withdraw his name from consideration in connection with the appointment, as he desired to continue to take an active part in the politics of the State. Major Hogan's friends deny that any large number of the members of the Board of Trade are opposed to him, and say that this is true of only a few.

opposed to him, and say that this is true of only a few.

President Roosevelt's next appointment of a cadet to West Point will probably be that of a son of General Chaffee. The President has determined to give all his appointments to the Military Academy to sons of army officers and young men who have made brilliant records as privates or petty officers. The last appointment of this kind was of young Titus, the bugler, who was the first American soldier to scale the wall at Peking.

Irving M. Scott, of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, and Charles A. Moore, of New-York, talked with the President. Mr. Scott's concern built the Oregon, and launched the Onio at the time of President McKinley's visit to the Pacific Coast, in May of last year. President Roosevelt, in response to inquires from Mr. Scott as to when he would visit the West, said he was afraid he could not do so this year, as the prospects were that Congress would be in session until late in the summer. He hoped to go West in the spring of next year, after the adjournment of the short session of Congress.

Senator Bard, of California, talked with the

Congress,
Senator Bard, of California, talked with the
President this morning about the appointment of a
commission to find a new home for what are called
the Warner Ranch tribe of the Mission Indians of
California. The Warner Indians have lost some
long pending litigation involving their lands, and
are to be ejected from their homes. The Indian
Appropriation bill which has passed the House provides \$100.000 for the purchase of lands for homes

rides \$100,000 for the purchase of lands for homes for these Indians, and the expenditure of the money is to be made by a commission to be appointed by the President.

Secretary Cortelyou, who was confined to his home for about two weeks with a severe case of the grip, went to the White House to-day. He remained for an hour or two looking over papers and letters, but has not yet assumed full charge of his duties.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp returned to town yesterday from the South, with her uncle, Frederick Geb-

Mrs. John R. Drexel arrived in New-York yesterday on the close of her stay with Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, at their place in North Carolina.

Mrs. Richard Irvin had a meeting of the Pro-Cathedral Fresh Air Committee vesterday at her use in West Thirty-ninth-st., while the Helping Hand Sewing Class had a meeting yesterday after-noon. In the evening there was a meeting of the Monday Evening Bowling Club at the Tennis Building, in West Forty-first-st.

It is on Saturday next that R. T. Wilson, jr., gives his farewell bachelor dinner at the Knickerbocker Club. His marriage to Miss Marion Mason takes place in Boston on the following Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden have abandoned their intention of going abroad, but will go to Newport quite early in the season,

Captain and Mrs. Warren C. Beach have left town for Washington.

Frederick M. Davies, who formed one of Alfred

G. Vanderbilt's party at Palm Beach, has returned to town, and is at his home, No. 52 Park-ave. Miss Helen Gould, who has been making a trip through the Southwest with a party of friends, has

returned to town with them, and is at her house in Fifth-ave. Mr. and Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd will not

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Reginald De Koven will conduct at the Garden Theatre to-morrow night, when the 100th per-formance of "Maid Marian" will be celebrated.

Commissioner Partridge and Mr. Sire, manager of the New-York Theatre, were to have a conference yesterday regarding alterations ordered by the Buildings Department at the theatre. Sire did not make his appearance at Police Head-Sire did not make his appearance at Fonce head-quarters, but Commissioner Partridge said that he had heard from him, and that the alterations were in progress. He had also received a report from Inspector Harley regarding the matter, and had concluded to give the management of the theatre a few days more.

A delegation of half a dozen ticket speculators from the Criterion Theatre called on Commissioner Partridge yesterday to complain about the action of the police, who, they allege, discriminate against them. The speculators were referred to Deputy Commissioner Thurston. They told the Deputy Commissioner Thurston. They told the Deputy Commissioner that the police favored the theatre owners; that when they approached a likely customer a Pinkerton man would approach, and in a few moments a crowd would collect around the speculator, the Pinkerton man and the prospective buyer. The policeman would then step in and arrest the speculator. Colonel Thurston said that he believed the policeman did no more than his duty, as, whenever a speculator had been arrested, the magistrate had held him.

It is expected that a number of the officers of the Hohenzollern will visit the Herald Square Theatre to-night.

A new song, called "My Zulu Lulu," was introduced in "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" at the Broadway Theatre last night. It was sung by Mr. Bulger, as the King, and the chorus.

The supporting company for William Collier in

take possession of their new house, No. 123 East Sixty-second-st., until next fall.

Archbishop Corrigan, though convalencent from the effects of his recent fall, was not well enough to take part in yesterday's celebration at the cathedral in honor of the Papal Jubilee, and is still confined to his room.

This is the last week of the operatic season, and in consequence thereof there was a large and brilliant house to witness the perfor

Armong those present were Mr. and Mrs. Cornellus Vanderbilt, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Stamford White, Mrs. W. D. Sloane and Miss Sloane, Mrs. H. I. Barbey, Mrs. Norman Wilson, Mrs. James Cleveland, Sir Martin Conway. Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Miss Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. G. F. Baker, Mrs. Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, John E. Parsons, Mrs. A. D. Julliard, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, George F. Baker, S. D. Babcock and Miss Bishop.

Among those who sail this week for Europe are Mrs. Astr. Miss Callender, Mr. and Mrs. Harr Lehr and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, jr. The latter are to join W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht a for-night hence for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

Sunday is becoming more and more popular day for entertainment, and numero parties took place the night before last. parties took place the night before last. Among the most notable was one given by Mrs. Trenor L Park, and it was followed by a musical. Har guests included the Duke of Newcastle, Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, R. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Wade Chance and Augustus Gurnee.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, jr., have left town for California, and will be away for some weeks

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd returned to town yesterday from their weeding trip, and will start in a few days for Europe, where they will stay until the opening of the Newport season,

Ex-Governor and Mrs. Morton, with the Misses Morton, returned to the city yesterday from Tux-edo, where they had been spending the week and

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has been sun Washington, where her husband is lying danger-ously ill with pneumonia.

Lispenard Stewart has arranged to spend the summer abroad, and has rented his house at New-port to Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin.

There was, as usual, a large party at Chats worth, N. J., over Sunday, among those at the clubhouse being Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Patter, Heber R. Bishop, the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord and the Prince de Drago.

held at the Berkeley Lyceum, on Friday evening. It has been found necessary to increase the memwho were late in returning their acceptance. Two extra tables have been added, and a tournament has been arranged, when prizes will be awarded to the winners of the singles and doubles. In addition to the ping-pong, short musical programmes will be given, and later in the season the members will give a dance. bership in order to accommodate some of those

REPRESENTATIVE BELMONT BETTER Washington, March 3.-Representative O. H. P.

Belmont, of New-York City, who is ill here with pneumonia, is slightly better. There are no slarm-ing developments in his condition. DR. MEREDITH'S CONDITION.

Members of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational

Church, in Brooklyn, said last evening that the latest information from their pastor, the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, gave hope for his recovery. A dispatch was sent yesterday by Mrs. Meredith, who is with him in Cuatia, Mexico, to his daughter in this city, saying: "Rapid progress made since Thursday, Condition encouraging."

"This message," a member of the congregation said last night, "gives great cheer to all of Dr. Meredith's friends."

PASSENGERS ON LA BRETAGNE.

The French Line steamship La Bretagne arrived at her pler yesterday morning after an uneventful voyage. She brought 1,283,789 france in gold for local bankers. Some of her passengers were Julea Riard, Mme. Betche, Theodore Clement, M. Four-nier, H. Galland, Samuel Judas, Blanche Liger, the Rev. William Sheedy, Louis Valentin and Mms. Wenker.

THE KAISER RECEIVES PROF. FRANCKE. Berlin, March 3.-Emperor William to-day received Professor Kuno Francke, of Harvard University. His majesty questioned the professor en the subject of the Germanic Museum at Harvard, in which the Emperor showed the livellest interest.

PERSONAL NOTES.

"The Philadelphia Record" says: "George C. Thomas, of the firm of Drexel & Co., opens to the poor at certain seasons his beautiful house, at No. 301 South Twenty-first-st. Therein is a collection of paintings of great value, besides antique laces. tapestries and hugs Oriental hangings, heavily embroidered with gold and glowing with rich colors. Mothers come with their children to the colors. Mothers come with their children to the house and saunter through the rooms, regarding the many beattiful things that they contain. There is music and some simple refreshment is served. At the end the visitors vote on what picture they like best in the gallery. Mr. Thomas always counts their votes with a great deal of interest. He finds it absorbing to study the taste of persons who are untutored in art. For a long while he has been opening his house to his humble friends in this manner, and his hospitality has not been once atused. Nothing has been disturbed, nothing has been harmed, ever."

Professor Charles Eliot Norton has been elected

president of the Longfellow Memorial Association of Massachusetts. The Right Rev. Thomas March Clark, presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, has issued a call to the House of Bishops for a meeting to be held in Cincinnati on April 16 next. The special bustin Cincinnati on April 18 next. The special business of the meeting will be the election of hishops for the new missionary districts of Salina, Kan.; Honolulu and Porto Rico, all of which jurisdictions were created at the late triennial general convention in San Francisco. The convention will also consider the memorial of the Episcopal Church in Mexico for the election of three missionary bishops for that country. The opening session of the meeting will be held in Christ Church, at 19 a. m.

Archbishop Temple of Canterbury, who has completely recovered his health, has a large number of engagements to fulfil before Easter, when he will Canterbury for the holidays. He has been asked to prepare a special form of prayer and thanksgiving for Coronation Day, a great many thanksgiving for Coronation Day, a great many clergymen having been requested to hold some kind of service in their churches on that occasion. There is very little probability of the Primate being able to find time to accede to the request, especially as he has in hand the task of preparing the coronation service itself. A service of the kind suggested is, however, being drawn up for use in South Africa under the sanction of the Archbishop of Cape Town, and if found suitable its use would probably be authorized by the diocesan bishops at home.

the coming production of "The Diplomat," at the Madison Square Theatre, has been engaged. It includes Edward Abeles, Etienne Giradot, Miss Nannette Comstock, Miss Isabelle Urquhart, Miss Louise Allen, Miss Virginia Warren, John Saville, George W. Parsons, Morgan E. Coman, George Sylvester, Charles Arthur, David Torrence and M. L. Heckert.

MME. CALVE'S FATHER DEAD.

Mme. Calvé received a dispatch yesterday ancouncing the death of her father, at his home in nouncing the death of her father, at his home in Millau, in Aveyron, France. He was eighty years old. Mme. Calvé had received a dispatch last week, saying that he was dangerously sick with pneumonia. It is not likely that she will sing this week, and, as this is the last week of the opera season at the Metropolitan, this is the same as saying that she will not be heard again here this winter. She is announced for only one performance, that of "Carmen," on Saturday evening.

FOR A NEW TEMPLE IN BROOKLYN.

An entertainment and reception, under the auspices of the United Council of Breoklyn, spices of the United Council of Brooklyn, will be held at Arion Hall, Arion Piace and Broadway, Brooklyn, this evening, for the purpose of raising funds for bullding a Hebrew temple in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. It is the purpose also to assist any poor person or family, irrespective of creed, Among those who are expected to attend are Mayor Seth Low, Justica Alfred Steckler, H. M. Goldfogle, the Rev. Dr. Gottheil, Bishop Potter, Benjamin Blumenthal, school inspector; Dr. Silverman, and Lleutenant Governor Woodruff.

HIGHLANDERS COMING TO NEW-FORK.

Toronto, Ont., March 3.-The honor of repre-Toronto, Ont., March 3.—The honor of representing Canada at the Military Tournament, which is to be held in New-York, has failen to the "Kilties." Forty non-commissioned officers and men, accompanied by fifteen pipers, will visit New-York. The Highlanders were selected by the military authorities from a number of city corps in Ontario and Quebec. Both officers and the rank and file of the regiment are enthusiassic over the corps.